Hope for Suppressed Nationalities

REVIVAL OF POLAND, HUNGARY AND ITALY Polish Anniversary at London.

GREAT SPEECH BY KOSSUTH.

From a Copy specially reported for The New-York Tribuse

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830 was celebrated in London, on the 29th ult., by a meeting held under the auspices of the Polish Association. At this meeting Sir Joshua Walmsley was to preside, and among the speakers engaged to address the audience was LOUIS KOSSUTH. This being the first occasion on which the Hungarian orator and statesman has appeared in public since delivering his great speeches at the time when the Allies were just entering upon the campaign, it was naturally a subject of great interest in England, where his words just now have great weight. The fact that his predictions, with regard to the results of the year's diplomacy and fighting, have been generally realized, added, as we learn from London, to the universal desire to hear him at this time, and there can be no doubt that the meeting was a large and attentive one. Of course, as it was held at London in the evening, and the steamer sailed from Liverpool early on the following morning, we can have no report of its proceedings or spirit; but through the kindness of Gov. Kossuth our correspondent at London was enabled to forward to THE TRIBLES a copy of the speech in advance of its delivery, and we now

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

proceed to lay it before our readers.

SIR: Trained as I am to grief, still it is with sentiments of deep emotion that I rise.

It is the cause of Poland that assembled us How could I rise on such an occasion without feeling deeply affected by the recollection that Lord Dudley Stuart is no more.

By his untimely death, you, Sir, have lost a friend-a noble companion in your efforts for liberal progress; I have lost a friend, to whom I owe personal gratitude, and exiles in misfortune have not many friends; humanity lost a friend, as few are living like him; Poland lost a friend, se there is none more devoted and sincere.

Private misfortunes, Sir, I can bear, and proudly raise my shoulders with the load of sorrows manyfold weighing on them, but to see suffering bumanity deprived of the best, the purest of its friends, is too sad to witness, even for me.

The renown of his virtues secured to him the esteem of all good men. What must my feelings be. Sir, after I have seen him associating himself publicly to me? to me, whom the aristocracy of England so anxiously shunned, because I landed on your shores, not with the halo of success, though often purchased with public perjury and private crimes, but a persecuted exile, fallen a victim to the duties of a patriot? They shunned me; he stood up at my side, and cast the luster of his virtues over the exile's head. What must be my feelines, after I had witnessed his untiring exertions behalf of prostrate freedom, and in relief of its martyrs in distress? after I have enjoyed the intimacy of his affections, and the benefit of his support in public persecution alike as in private distress, of my own as persecution alize as in private well as of thousands of my brethren in misfortune, and have seen him especially devoted, with all the persecutive and of his rable, soul, to the cause of Poland, verant zeal of his noble soul, to the cause of Poland, all along the long period of gloom which unprincipled men of little faith have cast over the very name of that ill-fated land? Time hallowed private affections, the faithful attachment to which is but an evidence of his high morality, may have led him sometimes too much to identify with individuals a cause which, shall it thrive, cannot admit the nation to be absorbed by But he always seted with the perfect good faith, that he serves well his Poland dear, and so much is sure, that Poland and oppressed humanity

ever can have a friend more devoted than him. To me, Sir, it has been a source of great consols. tion in my public misfortune and my private sorrows, to have been able to boast of two such friends in ex-ile, as you, Sir Joshus, and the late Lord Dudley. He has departed; I may transfer upon you, Sir, the affection I owed him; yet as long as this heart of mine may yet continue to throb, that heart will be an altar which the pure westal flame of gratitude never

shall cease to blaze Peace to his ashes, and honor to his memory! Now to the task of the day.

All of us here present harmonize in the sentiments

prompted by the solemnity of the occasion: all of us an equal share in paying the tribute of veneration to the memory of that noble effort of national virtue which we assembled to commemorate, and all of us unite in good wishes for the full and perfect re-toration of Poland, such as justice claims, her Impre-scriptible national rights demand, her dreadful longsufferings deserve, and the security of Europe re

But though all of us claim an coust share in these sentiments, the part we have to take in the proceed

Since the thundering roor of cannon from around Sevestopol continues to reuse an echo of meaning grief from thousands of Eritish homesteads, is there one British heart all along these lales, the recesses of which had not thrilled with the inquiry, whether the policy which presides over this war he a wise one Whether those glorious dead, whom the world admires and Great Britain bewails, have fallen, a sanuppary tribute to dire necessity, or have they faller but a wanton sacrifice immolated on the shrine of the errors of those who rule? Can the aged mother, groud in her maternal joy yesterday, and childless to-eay—can the fatheriess orphan, standing like a broken roed-can the widow cast upon public char ity, and 13 000 already they are 1-can the nation, pained by the less of the braver and the best of her sons-can they comfort themselves with repeating the words Paulus Emilias spoke, when from th funeral of both his rons he rode up in triumph to the capital—can they say: "I feel the ruin of my home-capital—can they say: "I feel the ruin of my home-

stead consoled by the good fortune of the Common wealth? In there one man all along these isless, in the breast of whom the question had not risen Whether there be no better course for carrying on this war ! A course more sure to succeed, and richer n results, and not so dreadful in sacrifices?

Yes, this question has been asked by all; it stirred like the thrill of conscience through the breast of all; and whenever it has been asked, and whonever it stirred, the pale specter of assassinated Poland must have risen before your eyes, and the words I have poken on the subject to the British nation must have haunted the conscience of Britannia. Dissimulation may feign indifference and make a show of slighting opinions a high it dislikes; yet when sad reality be are out the 'ruth of disregarded anticipations, their recol lection comes home with remorae to the very resting

Under these circumstances, the 24th anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 is not a mere Polish domestic commemeration, intended to rouse the spirits of the living by the recollection of a glorious par it is a solemn warning for self-pre-servation, addressed

place of careless neglect and of proud indifference.

selds of Mexico, her purest and best blood. Had sailed from New-Orleans on the 24th Sept. for Venthe gentleman forgotten so soon, that he's few months age, a bill was hurried through the flouse, in the cark as it were, appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of the Mesilla Valley? Nothing obtained for the Senth, forsooth. Was it not known that the Son his still grasping after \$10,000,000 more, with the view of acquiring Cuba? The gestleman of Georgia did at see in the recent elections any demonstration. ce, was abandoned at sea on the 24th of Oct., in lat. 29, lon. 68. Capt. Drummond and one sailor arrived at New-Haven on Tuesday last in the brig Etewardo from Barbadoes.

SEVERE GALES AT SEA -The brig Ocean Bird arof sequining Caba? The gentleman of Georgia did not see in the recent electrons any demonstration squies the principles of the Nebraska bill. But was set an opponent of that measure elected in the place of Mr. Chandler, and the gentleman representing the Lancotter District of Fennsylvanis? He might allude to all the States where elections have been held. As to New-York, 32 of the 33 members elected are apposed to the repeal of the Missouri Componises the siews of the other are not yet known. He could speak of Michigan from personal knowledge: people there rose in their majesty and elected a Governor opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He liquired of Mr. Stephens, whether he believed there was a constitutional power to exclude Slavery from the Terrisories? In other words had Congress the power to pass the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise? ived at this port yesterday, after a boisterous paseage of fifty days from Malaga. Capt. Lee informs us that he encountered a succession of westerly gules, and was within 150 miles of New-York for fifteen days past. On the 10th inst , in lat. 38 45, lon. 69, he spoke the bark Homer, Capt. Faulkner, bound from New-York to Gibraltar, who supplied his vessel with

The brig Beaver, at this port from Gonaives, expeienced heavy westerly gales on the 20th and 21st of November, in which she stove the galley, and sus tained other damage. She has been off Cape Hatteras during the past sixteen days, in westerly gales. On the 9th inst , in lat. 380 12', lon. 690 31', Capt. Nickerson spoke the brig Charles A. Coe, 77 days from Rio Janeiro, for New-York. She was in dis tress, and he supplied her with provisions.

Compromise?

Mr. STEPHENS replied, the gentleman must know that this was a question he had never argued here or before his constituents. In his opinion, the government of the Territory was not derived from the Constitution, but it dovolves on the general Government as a sort of revolving power. But while the Government of a Territory devolves on Congress, any such exercise of power as that to which the gentleman alluded, was an abuse of power, tastamount to usurnation. The British schooner Reindeer, from Bermuda, arrived here yesterday, after a stormy passage of 22 days. For 16 days she was in violent gales from vest to west-south-west, during which her sails pation.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished the gentleman to answer Yes, or No." Has Congress the power to exclude Slavery everywhere!

Mr. SIEPHENS—If Congress pass such a bill, it would be usurpation, just as much as was the taking were badly damaged. She was blown off the coast three times.

Capt. Barton, of the brig Wm. T. Dugan, arrived here yesterday from Port-au-Prince, reports that the wreck of the schooner M. E. True was towed into that port by the bark Azalia, from St. Thomas. The True struck on the island of Tortugas, while on her passage to Port-au-Prince, and carried away both masts, bowsprit and cut-water.

Vesset Ashone at the Hook.—A bark, name

would be usurpation, just as much as was the taking of these Colomes, and, as Chatham said, he would

resist it.
Mr. CAMPBELL—That is not an answer to my

question.

Mr STEPHENS—It is my answer to the geutleman.
Mr. CAMPBELL said be should assume for the gentleman, that Congress has the power, and that it resolves, in the gentleman's jungment, into mere matter of expediency. He proceeded to review M Stephens's course on the bill of the admission of California, and other matters, and asked reveral questions of the secultura.

ifornia, and other matters, and asked several questions of the gentleman.

Mr. STEPHENS—I will reply, as I understand the gentleman is a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The gentleman mistakes. I am a candidate for no office, and I was sent here against my personal desire, for the pupose of exposing the inconsistencies of that gentleman and others.

Mr. STEPHENS—The gentleman will find the labor will not pay, if he undertakes to expose inconsistencies.

Texas appexation resolutions.

Mr. STEPHENS—The gentleman said that in 1845

Mr. SILPHENS—the gentleman said that it is a war against permitting the people to act for them selves everywhere. I could not then get the North to agree to the line of 36° 30°. I voted for the measure, not because I thought it right, but for the sake of union and harmony. I consented to it as a compromise, but I thought the line ought to have been strended North as well as South.

stended North as well as South.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I regret the gentleman has not yen a better explanation. If I believed that, under

given a better explanation. If I believed that, under the Constitution, the people have this right, and that no Congress should take it from them, no compromise to save ten thousand Unions should induce me to vio-late my onth.

te my oath.
Mr. STEPHENS—Does the gentleman mean to say

WASHINGTON.

nal in this City, now in Germany, on the business of his estab,

"When you, on Sanday, 19th Nov., about 2 o'clock

that three lanterns were lighted on the Washington

and that there was a special watch on the forecastle a brig under full sail had run against us, boring with

its bowsprit a hole as large as a man in our left side,

leaving therein the broken splinters of her bow

Striking us again, her broken timber bored, in another

portion of the forepart of the steamer, a second hole with such a force, that the whole bowsprit of the brig

remained in our vessel. Happily, this damage in the

steamer was six feet above the water. You can easily imagine what an excitement seized upon everybody.

But the officers did not lose their presence of mind;

and the first thing ordered was to post a watch near

the boats, armed with loaded pistols, to shoot any one

from the Captain. In the interior of the vessel the Chief Engineer directed the necessary repairs, and by

his orders the holes were stopped with mattresse outside. The captain himself, suspended on ropes above the water, worked for four hours, audit the

work was done. It was the first passage of the Wash-

ington under the command of Capt. Cavendy, and

the passengers have every reason to be satisfied with his behavior. We could not ascertain what became

of the brig, as she instantly disappeared in the dark pers. This accident took place in the Channel, be

tween Dover and Calais, as we could discern the light

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS .- Cornelius Vanderbilt is now

building two steamers, upon the plan of the North Star, to ply from New-York to Havre or Liverpool,

which will be ready for sea in the course of the coming

spring. It is said that he intends, within the course of 16 or 18 months, to have six or eight additional steamers put upon the Atlantic to ply between this

port and Havre or Liverpool. If this rumor

correct it would seem to corroberate a report we

heard some time since to the effect that on the

was restored, to start an opposition line. Mr. Van

Niagara, Capt. Drummond, of New-York, which

done at those works.

on both shores.

who should try to seize upon them without an ore

"BREMEN, Friday, Nov. 24, 1854.

anknown, is reported ashore on the Point of Sandy

"WHAT IS'T O'CLOCK !"-Messes. Tiffany & Co., of Broadway, have nearly completed a large and excellent clock, in front of their new marble store near Prince-st., which is to be illuminated at night for the benefit of the public. The clock is supported by a Herculean figure nine feet in hight; the dial or face of the clock is five feet in diameter, with very distinct hands and figures. At night it will be lighted by a large number of jets of gas, properly blended by five sistencies.

Mr. CAMPBELL, referred to Mr. Stephens's vote in 1845 on the Texas Annexation resolutions, which excludes Slavery from some portion of the teritory hereafter to be formed into Sistes. "Sworn to superport the Constitution of the Country," why did he vote to take away from the people in the territory the right to establish their own mentitations in their own way? He declared the people of a sovereign State shall not do it.

Mr. STEVENS—Did I ever say it was in violation of the Constitution to give such a vote? reflectors, so that thousands of persons in Broadway will be able to tell the time at a glance. The move ments, which are of the best kind, and such as to insure the most accurate time, are in the third story of the building. The whole affair costs about \$3,000 exclusive of the expenses of ligh ing. Messrs. Tiffany & Co. were the first to establish an illuminated clock in this City; and thousands of people will remember how much that one was missed on their removal from Mr. STEVENS—Did I ever say it was in violation of the Constitution to give such a vote?

Mr. CAMPBELL—The gentleman does not say anything on that point. I tried to get him to put himself on the record. I ask hun whether Congress has power to exclude Slavery from the territories.

Mr. STEPHENS, in a feigaed voice, contemptuously—If the gentleman has not got ms to say so, where are my inconsistencies? [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL (in like manner)—His inconsistencies are marked by his ceclaration here to-day. He is fer letting the people regulate their own affairs for themselves, but in 1845 he voted against it in the Texas annexation resolutions. the Broadway and Chambers-st. corner. We have no doubt that they will make their new clock the standard time of New-York, since the City Government has never yet had sufficient enterprise to establish a thoroughly reliable time-piece.

ST. NICHOLAS ASSOCIATION.—The employes of the St. Nicholas Hotel, having organized themselves into an association under the above title, gave a grand soirce last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway. For several weeks past the waiters, chambermaids, laundry-maids, cooks and others have been as anxiously looking forward to the 14th of December as hundreds of children are now to the approaching holidays. The evening at length arrived, and at an early hour all who could be spared from duty in the house, arrayed in their "finest fixins," hied to the ball-room, where to the music discoursed by Monk's Cotillion Band, they were soon engaged in "the light fantastic toe." The affair was well conducted, and passed off very pleasantly.

During the evening Messrs. Treadwell, Acker & Whiteomb, proprietors of the St. Nicholas, with many of their guests, lent their presence in support of the affair. The proprietors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the company.

LIFE AND TIMES OF DAN L. O'CONNELL.

Mr. STEPHENS—Does the gentleman mean to say er intimate that I hold Coogress has the power to deprive the people of that right?

Mr. CAMPBELL—No' but I have thought for two or three years to get the opinion of the gentleman on the constitutional point put upon record. He continued his remarks on the subject of the repeal, in the Nebraska bill, of the Missouri Compromise, regarding it as great wrong, and to be resisted to the bitter end. Mr. WASHBURN (III.) wished to disabuse the gentlemen from Georgia, who asserted that there had been a Nebraska triumph in Illisois. He was right in stating that the issue was fairly made in that Scate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that Mr. Douglas had spoken on the merits of the bill over the woole State, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, but instead of the bill being indorsed by the people of the State it was in fact repudiated by a popular majority of from 14,000 to 16,000 votes, taking the votes on Members of Congress; and by a large Anti Nebraska majority in the Legislature. The Auti-Nebraska majority in the Legislature. The Auti-Nebraska majority in the content of the property of of the prope BY THOMAS PRANCIS MEAGUER. The above lecture was delivered last evening, in the Tabernacle, to an exceedingly numerous audience—the house being crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Mencher was received with the most enthusiastic applause, which was frequently renewed before he was allowed to commence, and repeated during the was allowed to commence, and repeated during the lecture. His address opened with a description of the abject condition of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland for a long period antecedent to the birth of O Connell—so abject that a Catholic could be distinguished by his sneaking gait in the street. A giant was needed to grapple with and overthrow the abuses under which this population labored, and O Connell appeared fitted by nature and study for the task. Several of his legal, political, and parliamentary displays of power were described; and a vindication of his character from the accusation that he was anti-revolutionary was gone into at considerable length. O Connell had often expressed his absortance of the atroctices of the first French Revolution, hence the charge; which Mr. Meagher rebutted by adducing several instances of O Connell's expressed. NARROW ESCAPE OF THE STEAMER DANGEROUS COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH The following account of the collision between the steamer Washington and en unknown brig in the English Channel, no ticed in our ship news, yesterday, is from a private letter of Mr. F. Gerhard, the proprietor of a new advertising jourseveral instances of O sympathy with revolution, as in the case of Bolivis, Belginm, &c. His opposition to Irish Revolution was alluded to; and the lecturer admitted that he was presumptuous enough to wish that O'Connell had thought differently about the utility were sitting quietly together, you did not suspect that bloodshed and the morality of warface, the commencement of O'Connell's carrier he too fast for Tone Grattan, and other former crs of the Irish people. The fullest credit at the same moment the steamer Washington was inwas too fast for Tone Grattan, and other former leaders of the Irish people. The fallest credit was allowed him for the effect which the pacific nature of the career he had marked out for himself must have had on his sentiments. The lecture concluded with a description of the impoverished state of Ireland, to avoid winessing which O.C. modil at the volved in the same dangerous position by waith, a few weeks ago, the Arctic and its passengers were destroyed. We were cosily sipping our tea when the vessel received a powerful shock. Notwithstanding Ireland, to avoid winessing which O Connell, at 70 years of age, with his brain already partially softened by disease, turned his steps toward Italy, where he died; and with a hearty accord in the opinion and sentiment which everywhere prevailed upon his dis-case—"He was a great man—peace be to him!"

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A communication was received from the Superin A communication was the first that he had selected Mary Knowles, Catherine Marphy, Edward Malone, John O'Donnell, Peter Graymen and Eimund Crow for the Institution for the Blind. Fo

Controller.
Bills of the County Clerk, (\$1,478 34) S. W. May-Bills of the County Clerk, \$1,478 34 S. W. Maynard and George H. Tucker, were ordered to be paid. Reports were presented in favor of correcting tax to persons named, and adverse to the petitions of the Bank of the Union, S. Samuel, Joseph Bradley, John T. Ferguson, F. H. Churchill, Prest. Latting Observatory, W. Espencheid, Juda Field, and William E. Howland. Adopted.

A resolution was presented to pay Mr. Fowler deputy Copury Clerk, \$200, as Secretary of the Board of

A resolution was presented to pay Mr. Fowler dep-ity County Clerk) \$200, as Secretary of the Board of survas-ers, but withdrawn, as the claim should be n certified bill, &c.

Motion was made to reconsider the vote of last secting, raising the salary of the Recorder to \$3,500,

meeting, raising the salary of the Recorder to \$3,500, being a similar sum to that paid the City Jurge. It was shown that a propertion had been made, some time since, to raise the salary of the Recorder to \$4,000 but opposed by the Recorder himself, as not being proper to raise the salary of an officer after election. The Recorder, in remarks, showed that the duties of the Recorder, in remarks, showed that the election. The Recorder, in remarks a judicial duties of the Recorder (he being, besides a judicial efficer, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, a Trus-tee of the Sailors' Snur Harbor, &c.) are much more tee of the Sailors' Snur Harbor, &c.) are much more of the Sailors' Snur Harbor, &c) are much more erous than those of the City Judge, and entitled to Judge at present should be lowered instead of that of the Recorder raised. The motion to reconsider was lost—14 to 8—and the Board adjourned.

NAILED.

"going out;" and that, when the Tariff of 1842 was obtained, "all the money had gone out." The first of the above statements is untrue, and the list is the very appearate of the truth; yet, although we corrected The Inthure in our next issue, it has not as yet made any acknowledgment of its very gross error. The truth is, that, during the five years first named, technowed an excess of specie imports was \$1.235.226, instead of \$25,000,000, as asserted by The Third SE From 1803 to 1842 inclusive, when The Third SE From 1803 to 1842 inclusive, when The Third SE From 1803 to 1842 inclusive, when The Third SE From 1803 to 1842 inclusive, when The Third SE From 1803 to 1842 inclusive, when The Third says specie all went out of the country series years showed an enormous excess of specie imports. The total excess of specie imports. The total excess of specie imports. The total excess of specie imports of ten years, was \$45.315.003! How can The Third SE get out of its gross misetatements, without demishing the whole of its column and a half of argument! Will it now Take rack the ascertion above quoted, and colless them grossly untrue!

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 14 1854.

There are comparatively few Americans here as yet, though crowds of visitors are coming in from every quatter of Christendom—probably in view of the approaching Convocation. The number of High Church dignitaries is something extraordinary. We have fail a regiment of them—Cardinals Legates, Archbishops are Bishops, with their numerous suites—from all divisions of the Church militant: an illustrious company, whose presence at headquarters imports a crisis in the warfare. The proposed declaration of the decision of the Immaculate Conception, is scarcely sufficient to account for such a Council of War. Many of them are quartered with the resident members of the Sacred College, while Spsin, Portugal, Brazil, and some other Catholic powers have instructed their diplomatic representatives here, to receive and entertain their prelates at the public expense. "with the magnificence that suits their eminent quality." Among the recent arrivals are Archbishop Hustes of New York Archbishop Walks of Haiffer. with the magnificence that suits their eminent qual"ity." Among the recent arrivals are Archbisnop
Hughes, of New York, Archbishop Walsh, of Haifax,
and Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. The Hon John R.
Themeon and lady, of New-Jersey, are making a hasty
visit to Itsly, it being his purpose to return in time to
resume his seat in the Senate early in January. Gen.
Dix and family, now at Phorence are expected here
during the next month, as now Peter Parley and his
family. Apartments have also been taken for some
two or three other American families.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GIPSY AND EIGHT OR TEN LIVES.

The Gipsy at the time of the disaster, the occur rence of which we briefly reported in our evening edition of yesterday, as we have since ascertained, was on her regular semi-weekly trip bence to Lobdell's Store. She left the Levee at the usual hour on Wednesday evening, and had reached New River landing, where she was discharging freight, when, at 30 o'clock yesterday morning, the fire broke out. It originated in the wood on the boiler-deck between the chimneys, and immediately spread with fearful rapioity.

The boat herself, with a heavy freight, and all her books and papers, were utterly consumed; and, beside this, the fire having extended to wood on the landing, 100 cords of that, and 50 bales of cotton lying adjacent, were also burned.

On the whole of the freight consumed we learn that there was no insurance, except on some \$2,000 worth consigned to Mr. O Connor, of Baton Rouge. Ou other persons in that place, it is said a very severe loss must be entailed by the catastrophe. We do not know it as a fact, but we should presume that the boot was insured.

Three of those who were on board of her when she
Three of those who were on board of her when she
was destroyed arrived last evening on the Huron, but
they could give no parsiculars of the occurrence.
[New Orleans Pleagune, 5th.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE CASE.

TRIAL OF WM. ARRISON ON CHARGE OF MURDER OF ISAAC ALLISON AND WIFE. From The Cincinnati Gazette, Dec 12. CRIMINAL COURT-REFORE JUDGE PLINN.

The prisoner was brought into Court. He appears to be about 25 years of age, black hair and whiskers, dark complexion his upper lip only shaved, rather thin in flesh; for head exhibiting fair intellectual developments; dress gented; appearance constrainedly natural. His brother accompanied him. A large crowd in attendance, and great interest manifested. The witnesses, on each size, were called, and both parties signified their readiness for trial. The roll of the Jury was called, and five of the regular venire reported absent, and the Sheriff was cirected to fill the vacancies with good, substantial householders, from outside the Court room.

Dr. John W. Baker, sworn—Knew the defendant, and knew the deceased, knew them both in the Clicinati College, corner of Longworth and Westernow; had known the defendant since February, 1853; bad known Allison since November, 1853; he was act-

had known Allison since November, 1853; he was act ing as steward in the College and attending lectures at the close of the lectures, witness was appointe surgeon at the Hospital; was sick and went into th surgeon at the Hospital; was sick and went into the country; during his absence the prisoner auted as surgeon by appointment of his brother; knew of difficulty between the prisoner and deceased; at one time deceased came into a room where witness and Arrison was, and they commenced quarreling about something that occurred during witness's absence in the country; hard words passed, and each said he was the best man; witness forbid any fighting; Arrison left the College in June, about a week before the explaint the country in the general price of the Hospital; that and the cycling, in front of the Hospital; that and the College are one building; while sitting there he refrom Charles Johnson, the bex was College are one building; while sitting there he received a box from Charles Johnson; the box was about 10 inches long and 4 or 5 square, there was a paper around the box, tied with a card slipped under a string; did not notice anything on the string; had the box some 10 minutes, and carried it up the stairs leading to the Hospital; handed it to Mrs. Alison, and told bar he supposed there was a present for her; she received it and carried it in her room, met my brother in the had, had a few words of conversation with him, and while standing opposite the hall, about five minutes, heard the explosion, it was very loud, and it appeared as though the walls of the building were all tumbling in; the hall was filled with smoke as from guspowder; heard screams from Mrs. Allison and saw my brother bringing her from the room where the explosion occurred her clothes were on fire; carried her down stairs of half an hour; then found Mr. Allison, he was moved into an asjoining room from where the explosion occurred and where the explosion occurred and was stretched on a hed; there was an incision in the abdomen of two and a half or three inches long through which the latestines were protrucing, the right thigh was pierced with a number of bails, or slags five or six were extracted to my knowledge; I then passed down stairs, and afterwards returned and found Ali-on there, he died that night between 11 and 12; the explosion occurred between 9 and 10; the house was badly intered to up partition was removed from its place dore. and to the house was board one partition was removed from its place with and windows and shutters fronting or ern row blown out; a piece of shell passed through the ceiling above, one piece of scandling was cut in two; there were about eighty inmates in the hospital

the time.

Cross examined—The quarrel between prisoner and creased occurred some four or five weeks before the at the time.

Cross examined—The quarrel between prisoner and deceased occurred some four or five weeks before the explosion; between the quarrel and explosion, saw them meet and speak together, apparently friendly; saw them together about two or three weeks before the explosion; considered the quarrel a mere momentary explosion of feeling at the time, first met Arrison in the lecture-room; he was a student then knew nothing of a contract between my brother and Arrison; knew nothing of my brother a borrowing money then; he was a quiet, peaceable student; he acced as house-surgeon after my return, until my recovery; Arrison stood examination as candidate for another situation; the lecture-room and hospital are entirely separate; did not know that Allison was about to leave the institution at the time of the explosion. Alison was sensible that he would not live but a short time; was in great agony; he lived an hour and a half or two hours after the explosion; do not know that, Allison was, in the habit of receiving packages; do not know that he was expecting a package at the time; The Theorem of Commerce.

The Theorem has been for some time past, induling in venturous flights of rhetoric, in advocacy of its old High-Tariff fallacies, during which the arguments, so often refuted, and the propositions, and again made to do duty in its columns. We have no special objections to this, but we submit that The Tribuxe should confine itself to theory and prophecy, and not attempt history, or anything involving a statement of known facts, as these have always been too stubborn for its use. In a leading additional of Dec. 2, it stated that, in a vey years, under the Tariff 1828, we imported \$25,000,000 more of the precious metals than we exported; and that, under the Tariff of 1833-42, "all the gold and silver were the tariff of 1833-42, "all the gold and silver were the tariff of 1833-42, "all the gold and silver were the tariff of 1833-42, "all the gold and silver were the tariff of the tariff of the tari

between 2 and 3 o'clock the next day, she was sensi le most of the time; some ladies were with her, don't now their names, did not hear Mrs Allison make they attended the case of the application.

Direct resumed—The box was very heavy the avit of the size of a common business card, from an is of box and card produced; delivered box to Mrs. Allieup, because he was requested to by the person handing it to him: saw remnants of shell next day.

Court here adjourned until 0 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—DEC 12
Charles Jackson, sworn—On the evening of June
toth last was in the bosiery store at the corner of
Western row and Longworth between 8 and 2
octock, a boy, by the name of King brought in a
bex, and said it was for Mr Allison, I looked at the bex, and said it was for Mr Alison. I looked at the card on top or the box, and it was for Alison, and tolo the boy I would give it; between a and 20 clock, took the box, and gave it to Baker; in the mean time the box lay on the counter, and I laid my hear on it. Dr. Baker shock the box, and said he thought there was sand in it, the box was heavy—about twelve inches long, five high, and four wide, and was covered with lead-colored paper, ned with white wrapping twite, the card underneath the twine. The remnants of the box were then brought in. Judge Johnson objected to showing these materials to witnesses who had never seen them. This witness had never seen anything but the wrapper.

The portion not actually seen by the witnesses was then covered up—Mr. Pruden remarking, there was no powder in it now, and counsel need not fear it.

The card was handed witness, and he said it was of

The card was handed witness, and he said it was of the same size, and contained the same direction, as the one on the box.

Cross-examined—The writing appeared very much like that on the box; there was a snal boy with King when he delivered it; don't recollect whether the night was dark or not, had the box a rout an hour before he delivered it to Dr. Baker.

Dr. Thomas Cummings—Knew Arrison; had known him since January, 1833, and roomed with him; was a fellow student with him at the Medical College; knew Allison since last winter; he was a student, and after lectures were over, was made steward by the after lectures were over, was made steward by th Gazulty: there was a difficulty between them; don Gaulty: there was a difficulty between them, don't know what it was about; prisoner was employed as a house surgeon; they had words with each other at different times; once about the price of a book which Arrison had bought of Allison, they called each other knaves, cowards, and d——I liars; when Alison stepped up to Arrison, struck him twice and knocked him down, injuring him severely; cannot recollect how long this was before the explosion. Arrison afterward said, "I have a great notion to kill him; on the evening of June 28. where was a structured. son atterward said, 'I have a great notion to kill him; on the evening of June 25, witness was sitting in the office door on Longworth st, when the boy Jackson handed the box to Dr. J. W. Baker, saying there was a box for Allisen, the steward. Dr. said he would hand it to him; witness lifted the box and found it heavy; Dr. Baker said that Allison had been was on her regular semi-weekly trip bence to Lobdell's Store. She left the Levee at the assal hour on
Wednesday evening, and had reached New River
landing, where she was discharging freight, when, at
31 o'clock yesterday morning, the fire broke out. It
originated in the wood on the boiler-deck between the
chimneys, and immediately spread with fearful rapicity.

As to the direct causes of all on board not having
been saved, we have as yet nothing but conjecture to
offer. The time of the occurrence, the presence of
indies and children, the general alarm, the rapidity of
the flames, and the place in which the fire broke out,
combine, however, to render little further necessary.
Capt. Thomas Ure, who commanded her, we are
already assured, behaved most nobly in entervoiving
to save all on board, and was most couragnously and
faithfully ecconied by the chambermand. Had i
not been for their exertions, the number of lives lost,
it is said, must have been far greater,

A telegraphic dispatch which we have received
confirms the report of the sacrifice of Dr. Hacker, of
Plaqueminer, with his nephew, a lad of some thirteen
vears of saye, and his daughter; and it adds that Mrs.
Lawrence, of Baron Rouge, and four deck hands,
also fell victims. Through the officers of the size
formed that the bar-keeper and one fireman, bostle
those alroady named, were lost. We indulge the
loope, however, that when fall particulars come to be
ascertained, the list will not include so many as this
would make.

The boat herself, with a heavy freight, and all her
books and papers, were utterly consumed; and, the
side this, the fire having extended to wood on the
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ascertained, the list will not include so many as this
would

. Dickson-What was the contract between Al-

Mr. Dickson—What was the contract between Al-ison and Dr. Bakar ! Mr. Pruden—You need not answer that question. The Court decided that all testimony showing the proper relation of the parties to the institution was

The witness stated that Allison was a student during the lectures, and the steward afterward did not know of any difficulty between Baker, the head of the heapital, and Allison, did not know that Allison was about to leave the Institution; did not know that Allison had invested anything in fitting up the lecture room. Arrison remained in the institution about a month after the fight between him and Allison; the threats of Arrison were made a day or two after the fight; after the box was curried up stairs, but a few manutes elapsed before the explosion; the clock in the room where the explosion occurred was stopped at twenty-three minutes past nine; heard that Allison asked Baker whether he could live or not Baker teld him he could not; do not know whether Allison's precise words, but he said this is the fruits or consequences of some wrong in himself or somebody else; can't tell which; the dea witness got was, that if he had not been in company with certain persons, this would not The witness stated that Allison was a student duridea witness got was, that if he had not been in company with certain persons, this would not have he ppened: think he named no persons: don't think he named Conoway; heard him say nothing about the box: did not hear him say he was killed by a torpedo; other persons were with him; was not with him all the time; do not know who was present; did not hear him name Arrison at all; did not know that Allison was in the habit of receiving packages, only from hearsay; knew nothing of the property Allison (a). Allison sufficed greatly and thought he spoke tensely could hardly be in full possession of thes: was present with Mrs. Allison much ties: was present with Mrs. Allison much of the time after the explosion; she said she expected to die soon, but not imme distely she remarked that she handled the bex to Allison, and requested him to open it. I asked her if Mr. Conoway had done this, she said she thought he had a hand in it. I asked when she say him last, she said a few weeks ago. I told her Mr. Allison laid it to Conoway, and asked her if she thought so: she said she aid, witness had never seen Conoway—had never seen Wm. Wilson, did not know they were the same persons; knew not what Wm. Wilson was there for: know nothing of his character. Mrs. Allison never mentioned the name of Arrison.

Arrison, Jacob Blackburn, sworn—Am a medical stu lent Jacob Blackburn, sworn—Am a medical student; have been in the drug store at the corner of Sixth and Freeman sts.: have known defendant since March, 1853; heard him say on Wednesday after the fight at the hospital, that deceased and Baker had littrated bins said he should let deceased alone, but if he ever crossed his path he would hlow a hole through his leart; said if he could get his money he would leave, but could not get his money of Baker; on Saturday before the fight between him and deceased, prisoner becrowed a pixel of witness, and returned it the Friedrich of the state of th but could me the theorem him and deceased, prison before the fight between him and deceased, prison berrowed a pixel of witness, and returned it the Fodey before the explosion; he said, I have not used but shall get even with him yet; said he was going leave in a few days, and go to Jowa; when he ho rowed the pixel, he said he was going to shoot a dorowed the pixel, he said he was going to shoot a dorowed the had not used it, had it not with him at it time, or he would have blown his beart out then; was speaking of Alisson; he was frequently at it drug store, had tended it some months in 1873, he free access to it at all times; we kept powder in perso of two ounces to haf a pound; he could got any time; I saw him last on Friday afternoon before explosion; he were than a white hat, blue or black True, he was occasionally there. Mr. Ma kinter, was frequently there, have seen him hen prisoner was present. (A hat was here s bich witness, said looked like the one Arrison m

when prisoter was present. (A hat was here shown which witness said booked like the one Arrison word. Cross-straining—Prisoner was a quiet man, as far as witness k new occasionally got excited, but it was soon over, on a Saturday they had a difficulty, in the after-toon, he borrowed the pistol; on Suntay, they had the fight; on Monday, witness saw Allison Allison fold him he had a fight with Arrison. Allison said he had never liked Arrison, nor did Arrison like him, said he went out to get four or five glasses of lique or; went back and meant to raise a fusa, went in and, asked Arrison for his book which he had borre wed; Arrison handed it to him and told him it was folled, and would pay him the money, Arrison handed him \$2; Allison saked \$2.50; Arrison landed him \$2; O gold piece, and was going out the room, when he asked why Allison asked so much for it; then followed the hard words and the fight; this conversation witness partly retailed to Arrison, and advised Arrison to let Allson alone, but sided, I would

not let a man run over me so: Arrison said be should let him alone, and then made the threatening remark that if he ever crossed his path again, he would blow a hole through his hear. Arrison had several times a hole through his bears. Arrived had several times told witness that Dr. Reker had borrowed \$500 of him, and would not repay it, that he offered to take \$500 and wait for the balance till next a ring, when he had finished his course.

Mr. Dackson—Toll how he said Dr. Backer got the

oney from him. Mr. Praden objected; it had nothing to do with the

The Court decided that it could not be given, un

Witness then said, that Arrison said that Allison Witness then said, that Arison said that Alison keep every door locked, and when Arrison wished any thing. Alison would go with him, see what he got, and then lock the door; the remark. I will blow a hole through his heart, might refer to Dr. Baker, instead of Alison; never missed any porder from the drug store; a large quantity could not be taken without its being known; witness was not an expert in band-writing, and might be mistaken, but thought not as to Arrison's writing.

John Lefter, sworn—Know the defendant; got acquainted with him at the drug store, corner of Sixthen

quainted with him at the drug store, corner of Sixtle and Freeman have seen Dr. Holt there and Mr

Mann.

J. K. Hively sworn—Am a carpenter in firm

J. K. Hively sworn—Am a carpenter in Ju J. K. Hively sworn—Am a carpenter in firm of Hively & McCullough, shop on Plum-at; in June last, it was on Fifth, between Plum and Western row; made a hox on the 11st or 12d of June last; a black walnut box a gentleman came in about 1 o'clock, said he wanted a box made s or 2 inches long, 4 high, and 4 deep, in the clear, out of hickory or black walnut; about 1; of the same day, a gentleman came in and asked. "Is my box done!" I handed it to him; he expanded it and said it would not quite do yet; he examined it, and said it would not quite do yet said he wanted a thin piece to go inside; I fitted i for him: he then said he wanted a hole bored in it; bored it; he paid \$1.25 for it; as he was going, he bored it: he paid \$1.25 for it: as he was going, he said he wanted to borrow a screw-driver: after some reluctance. I let him have one, he promised to return it next morning; the next morning he came with the box, and said it was hardly long enough, but would do if a little was cut out of each end; one of the hands commenced doing it. Mr. McCullough my partner; coming in, he took it and finished it, and the mar left; on Sauraday he brought in the screw-driver.

The witness was then asked to pick out the min who got the box made. He picked out the prisoner, Arrison.

Arrison.

(The fragments of the box were then produced.)

Witness said the man gave instructions to have the pieces forming the groove for the sliding lid to be scrowed on and the lid so made that when the lid was in its place it would make a smooth top. Wit ness examined the box pieces, and identified them as heing portions of the box made at his shop. The sides, ends and bottoms of the box were produced. The peculiar shape of the space gouged in each end was easy to identify.

The peculiar shape of the space gouged in each end was easy to identify.

Cross-examined—Have a jobbing shop, many persons calling; knew the prisoner from his calling twice on Thursday, he called twice at the shop; called again on Eriday with the box; called again on Saturday, to return the screw-driver; met him again on Saturday afternoon, and again on Sunday, on the street; he had on black pants, white Marseilles vest, black coat, white hat with long far; noticed the man particularly because he called at 7.1 o'clock on Thursday, an unusual hour, when mechanics' shops are closed, and witness was there by accident; he also had a downcast look on Friday, when I met him on Saturday I spoke to him, and he made no reply: the reason I recognize him so well is because he has rather high check-bones, and I have a good recollection of features saw nothing peculiar in his walk, as I noticed, or in his voice, or in the motions of his mouth when talking, never was mistaken in the features of a man; never addressed a wrong man by mis take, to the best of my knowledge; this is the man that got the box; the looks of that man are as bright in my memory as your face now; after I heard of the explesion, I never suspected the man, till I was questioned about the box next morning, by Capt. Hoke: I afterward saw the prisoner six times at the ime of making the box; saw him on Sanday nearly

workman generally knows his own work.
Direct, resumed—Saw the prisoner six times at the
time of making the box; saw hin on Sanday nearly
opposite the Medical College, the hat now in Court
very much resembles the one he had on then, the
vest shown looked like the one the man had on; he

had on a frock coat.
Dr. Jacob Blackburn, recalled—Mr. Arrison had no whiskers when he left in June.

To Mr. Dickson—Have seen Arrison with a white st on; do not know whether he had one on when I

aw him or not. chael Travis, sworn-Worked in Hively & Ma Cullough's shop last summer; saw the box while making; saw it brought back to be enlarged; the man who brought it said it was made for a particular purpose, and it did not suit; the man told how he wished it enlarged; one of the workmen begun it, and Mr. McCullough finished it, and the man took it

On being asked if the man was now in the room, witness picked out Arrison, thinks he had on a black

Cross-examined-Never made many boxes, and den't know that there is any peculiarity in the make of it; the man had on heavy whiskers; there was no perticular mark by which he know; the prisoner looked very much like the man who got the box; he

Direct resumed-By whiskers, meant a heavy

beard—beavier than the prisoner has now. [The prisoner has heavy whiskers.]

Joseph Kone, sworn—Worked for Hively & Mc-Cullough last summer: a man wanted a black walnut drasph Kone, swork.—Worked for Hively & Mc-Cullough last summer, a man wanted a black walnut box made. It was made and taken away; the man brought it back to be make longer. I went to work at it, chiseling out the ends: before I got it done, Mc-Cullough came in, took the box and finished it, and the man took it away; the fragments now in Court were exactly like the pieces of the box made there in the shon.

op.

r. J. M. Locke-Am a chemist; at request of M Pr. J. M. Locks—Am account of the box and iron: had detected sulphate of putash, which is the remains of burnt guapowder: had detected no remains of fulminating powder: concluded that no explosive material burs guapowder was used; the white appearance on the iron indicated that common wall mortar had been

ed. Cross-examined—It was his opinion that gunpowder

need.
Cross-examined—It was his opinion that gunpowder had been used in the affair.
George Hand, sworn—Know the defendant; got sequalited with him about a year ago, terfore the explication, while he was tending at the drug store; am a home pointer; had purchased paints of prisoner, while had up with a sore hand; witness had frequently called at the store; on the 23d of June last, on the Friday before the explosion, saw prisoner; he was in Harrison; carpenter shop, on George and Mound; I got in through the window, went into the back yard, returned to the shop, and to nd Arrison in there traing to make a beard, resembling the cover of the box, thinner; he could not succeed, and asked me to do it. I did it, the place now in court is the identical piece I worked on; it was to be made thinner in the middle, leaving the edges full thickness.

ner in the middle, leaving the edges full thickness. Cross-examined—I know the piece by the mann Cross examined—I know the piece by the manner I gouged it out: think it was done by an inch and a hair chies! Arrison. I think, had on striped pantallous: I heard a man talking with Arrison outside, be fore he got into the abopt several questions were asked witness by Mr. Johnson, respecting the lid. Acc. was in Chicago the last of June and first of July: did not point out a man there as Arrison, went to Keckuk; there heard of a man we supposed to be Arrison; found the man, and saw it was not Arrison, and left him: had not bet or offered to bet that my testimony would convict Arrison, had said I would not be a fraid to but that so far as the box was continued to the afraid to but that so far as the box was contestimony would convict Arrison; had said I would not be afraid to bit that so far as the box was concerned, my testimony was andicient to convict him knew Dr. Reemelin; had never bet with him; in Reemelin a store I said. I will be he is not hong; do not know Win. Daniels; I never affered to bet on the final result of this case; I know there are certain persons taking advantage of me, and I will true them out and expose them to the public; had conversed with Mr. Letter a but the identity of Arrison, have had conversation with Mr. Rames, the watchman never told him that the way I knew Arrison was from hearing him read Shakspere at the drug store; I have heard him read often, and have said he was a good reader, have beard sim read Lord Mansfeld's speech; he beat some distinguished readers of Shakspere all to pieces.

A Juror- We are tired sitting here listening to such

Mr. Keys said they expected to introduce testi-tory hereafter that would show all this was very imortant.

Judge Johnson explained his course; he must draw

these replies from the witness, before he could intro-chee testimony to contradict them.

Witness—Had heard Arrison's name mentioned, but could not remember till after he heard it after the

Direct, resumed-I asked Arrison what the lid was for he said, sak me no questions and I will tell you no lies; after we got out a-ked him again; he said he was going to send a present to some young relations in I was.

in Iowa.

Cross-examination resumed—Do not know the precise time I fixed the lid for him: it was in the afternoon, between 2 and 5, perhaps later.

Here the Court adjourned till 9 in \$\mu_i \text{e}\$ morning.

removal of the work of repairing the steamships of the Collins line from the Aliaire to the Novelty Works, Mr. Vanderbilt threatened, unless the work derbilt has an interest in the Allaire Works, and at the time of taking stock in the Collins lime, he did so under promise that the repairs to the steamships THE SHIP NIAGARA ABANDONED AT SEA. - The ship

THE CONVOCATION AT ROME. Correspondence of The Newark Dally Advertiser.